

-- ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An organic light-emitting device includes an anode, organic layer and cathode, wherein light-emitting molecules in the organic layer provide luminescence by charge injection, effect transition from a triplet excited state having an energy level higher than a lowest excited singlet state to the lowest singlet excited state and effect fluorescent emission in a fluorescence quantum yield of 60% or more, and wherein the light-emitting molecules are monomeric organic compounds. The light-emitting molecules can be compounds having a central unit with a resonance diene structure or an anthracene structure, wherein the central unit is substituted by bulky substituents providing steric hindrance. --